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Wyoming Engineers' reports

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To His Excellency ... 1888, 1890

Annual report of the Territorial Engineer to the Governor of Wyoming, <2nd (1890)>

LLMC 01-034t

Compliments of

L. C. BISHOP

State Engineer

GEREKE 4-41 500

To His Excellency

Thomas Moonlight

Governor of Wyoming.

Sir: In accordance with the law creating this office, I have the honor to submit to you a report of the work since the date of its organization in April last to the present time.

Respectfully,

ELWOOD MEAD

Territorial Engineer.

Nov. 10th, 1888.

WYOMING STATE LIBRARY
DOCUMENT DIVISION

CLASSIFICATION OF WORK

The work of this department may for convenience be divided into four classes, as follows: First, Preparation of instructions for Water Commissioners, to enable them to perform their duties in accordance with the Court Decrees determining priorities. Second. The gauging of canals and preparation of tables showing discharges of the various ditches. These tables to be furnished to both the commissioner and ditch owner. Third. The recording of decrees and recording and calculation of Engineer's certificates as required by law. Fourth. The gauging of streams; examination of reservoir sites; collection of data showing the location and extent of irrigated resources and such other work as will extend our knowledge of irrigation and of our agricultural interests.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

A beginning has been made in the work of each of these divisions. Three decrees have been rendered in District No. 1 and one in District No. 8, all of which have been recorded and the proper instructions have been given the commissioners.

No gauging of ditches have as yet been made, but plans and instructions for the construction of measuring flumes have been prepared and furnished to the various ditch owners and the work of gauging these will be the first work to engage my time next spring.

A part of the present irrigating season was given to the gauging of streams and the examination of irrigation work. The tour of investigation began in May and ended in August and included a large part of Laramie, Albany, Johnson and Sheridan Counties together with visits to Sweetwater and Uinta Counties.

Without attempting a detailed report of this examination it may be well to mention some of the conclusions to which it led.

IRRIGATION POSSIBILITIES; CLIMATE, SOIL, STREAMS, LANDS IRRIGATED.

The soil wherever examined is fertile and wherever irrigated becomes exceptionally productive. Grasses and the hardier grains and vegetables do well in all parts of the territory but in some localities the elevation is too great to successfully grow corn and some kinds of vegetables. The Eastern and Northern portions of the territory are able to produce nearly all kinds of fruits and vegetables grown in temperate regions, the lower elevation of the Northern part (3500 ft. at Sheridan) compensating for the difference in latitude.

A distinctive feature of Wyoming's irrigation is that it outstrips all the states or territories of the arid region in the number of its strea available for irrigation. The valleys bordering most streams are narrow, varying in width from one half to five miles, and the uplands between these valleys too high to be watered and which must remain as grazing land. This contiguity of large tracts of grazing land to that devoted to farming, affording as it does free summer pasturage for the farmers' stock, is a material advantage and is destined to increase the profits of the farmer and greatly enhance the value of the irrigated lands.

The Counties of Albany and Laramie furnish the best examples of ditch building, the largest and best constructed ditches being found here. The irrigation works of these two counties also most nearly utilize the waters of their streams, on a majority of which the aggregate capacity of the ditches exceeds the average discharge of the stream during the irrigating season. and the further extension of the irrigated territory can only be accomplished through the construction of reservoirs to store up the surplus water of the spring floods. The fertility of these lands and their nearness to a market for their products makes it extremely desirable that such works should be built but their cost puts the work out of the field of individual effort.

In nearly every part of the territory visited there are favorable locations for the investment of capital in the construction of irrigation works of too great magnitude for farmers to attempt, these will no doubt be utilized in the near future. It will be seen, however, in the statistics, given further on in this report, that if the lands in this territory now under ditches and susceptible of being irrigated were being cultivated Wyoming would take rank as an important agricultural commonwealth.

At present not one twentieth part of this land has ever been tilled. The reasons being found in the lack of railway facilities for transporting the produce of the farms to market and in the lack of means on the part of farmers to bring their lands under cultivation. Construction of laterals and other work necessary to reclaim arid lands entailing a heavy burden of expense the first few years. In no part of this country however can agriculture be pursued with more success and profit than in this territory and the present condition of affairs must soon disappear.

OFFICE RECORD OF DITCH STATISTICS AND DATA

One of the first needs which impressed itself upon me in the discharge of my duties was the almost indispensible necessity for having in this office a record of the ditches already built together with the data showing their size, location and date of construction. This information could only be had through an examination of the "claims to water" recorded in the offices of the various County Clerks throughout the territory. To properly examine these records and make the necessary abstract from them required the expenditure of considerable time but the importance of the record seemed to justify its being undertaken.

Below is given a tabular summary of the irrigation development of the territory as far as the record has been completed; the statistics for Carbon and Fremont Counties having not as yet been compiled.

In preparing this summary wherever the length, capacity or acreage of a ditch was omitted no attempt was made to supply the omission, nor has any addition been made to the totals on account of such omissions. While the tendency of statements is to exceed the actual facts the fact that twenty per cent of the statements failed to give the acreage and about ten per cent omitted giving the length will make the totals rather below than above the truth.

When the statistics of Carbon and Fremont Counties are added to those given below it will increase the acreage under ditches and capable of being irrigated to over one and a half million acres.

Table Showing the Extent of Irrigation in Wyo

County	Total No. of ditches recorded.	No. of ditches with statement of length omitted.	Total length in miles, as given.	No. of ditches with statement of capacity omitted.	Total capacity as given in cu.ft. per second.	No. of Ditches omitting statement of acreage watered	Total acreage under ditches
Albany	288	27	496.32	45	6024.99	62	345241
Crook	115	46	198.90	40	562.17	64	58937
a John'n	434	33	729.86	55	9117.30	48	303360
b Laramie	590	30	1122.38	42	4300.00	79	39080
c Sweetwater	21	4	179.30	15		12	435
Uinta	270	27	482.20	95	1202.87	82	107452
	1718	167	3208.96	292	21207.33	347	121014

a. Includes Sheridan Co.

b. Records of Albany and Laramie includes Converse.

c. Records of Sweetwater Co. very incomplete.

STANDARD FORMS FOR WATER RIGHT FILINGS.

In the examination of these statements of claims it was found that in many of them essential facts were omitted and immaterial and irrelevant matter included, thus lessening the value of the record and greatly increasing the labor of examining it.

Believing that these incomplete statements were due to ignorance of what our law required rather than to carelessness or neglect and realizing that these imperfect records were likely to prove a fruitful field for controversies and expensive litigation I took what steps lay in my power to secure the filing of complete statements in the future by preparing a standard form of statement which was mailed to the various County Clerks with the following letter:

"To the Appropriators of Water."

"An examination of a large part of the claims to water, now on file in the offices of the various county clerks of the territory, has disclosed the fact that a wide diversity exists in the character of the statements contained in these claims.

"This is shown in the different orders in which the essential facts are arranged; in the use of different units to designate the volume of water claimed and in the various forms in which the dimensions and grades of ditches are expressed. This lack of uniformity proves a source of serious annoyance and perplexity to those having occasion to examine the records. To reduce these varying units to a common standard, which becomes necessary whenever any use is made of these records, is a work involving considerable time and labor which could be avoided by the use of a standard form in the original statements.

"Another, and more serious, defect which has been observed in these claims in the failure of many to state all the facts necessary to the determination of the claimants rights or his protection in them. These omissions include nearly every portion of a complete claim, but the most serious and numerous are the failures to state fully or properly the dimensions of the ditch or the volume of water claimed. The unit employed for the latter is often so indefinite as to be practically valueless. Claims for "Square inches," "Agricultural inches," "California inches," or "Miners inches" are decidedly out of place in this territory where the law recognizes no unit except the cubic foot per second.

"These incomplete statements are destined sooner or later to prove a source of serious annoyance, if not of expense, to the parties filing them, since, wherever an adjudication is had, the missing facts will have to be supplied.

"As an aid to securing the proper filing of these claims in the future and the consequent protection of the rights and interests of claimants, I have prepared a standard form of claim, the use of which throughout the territory is strongly urged. The advantages of uniformity and system, to be secured by this means, are so many and important that it is hoped that this request will, in all cases, be complied with.

"Copies of this form have been furnished to all the

County Clerks and County Surveyors of this territory who will doubtless make arrangements for their being readily obtained."

All the County Clerks have cooperated with me in this matter with a resulting gain to the public in the convenience, system and reliability of our water records which only time will enable us to properly appreciate.

A volunteer weather service has also been established in connection with this office, the signal service loaning the necessary instruments. Five stations have been thus far established, each in an agricultural district, at which observations of temperature and rainfall are being made.

Before closing this report I wish to call attention to one or two matters which seriously embarrasses the working of our irrigation system and which will require the early attention of our lawmakers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The irrigation laws of this territory, taken as a whole, are perhaps in advance of those of any other state or territory of the arid region. All irrigation legislation in the country has, however, been tentative and fragmentary. There has been no attempt to frame a complete irrigation code, but only to enact such laws as the immediate necessities of the irrigation interest seemed to demand. The result of which owing to the rapid growth of the irrigation interest is that legislation calculated for its regulation and protection has not kept pace with the conditions developed by its growth.

While the evils resulting from this state of affairs have not been so serious or apparent here as in Colorado or California. Our present laws are in some respects wholly inadequate and will need to be supplemented by additional legislation.

Over two thousand ditches have already been completed in this territory and have their claims to water on file in the office of the various County Clerks. These ditches water an area equal in extent to the whole of the irrigated district of France and Spain combined and one half that of Italy. They are distributed throughout a region almost as large as the whole of New England, yet at the time I entered upon the performance of my duties the service of only one man was available for the work of dividing the water supply in accordance with their claims and his time of service was limited to fifty days.

The scarcity of water, which prevailed in many locations made the need of proper supervision unusually urgent.

Requests from prior appropriators, who were unable to secure their rights, came from all parts of the territory asking for the services of water commissioners to regulate the division of the water supply. As there were no commissioners to act, and their authority to act in such cases was doubtful, nothing could be done. The need of some action was, however, so apparent that I referred the matter to the Attorney General asking if there was any authority by which the water commissioner could divide the water of streams whose ditch rights had not been adjudicated. I append below an abstract from his reply.

"I have carefully examined the revised statutes of Wyoming, as well as the late law enacted and I find nothing either directly or by implication on our statute books, which would give you as Territorial Engineer authority to determine the priorities on any stream in this territory, nor is there any thing in the laws that would permit the water commissioner to divide the waters of any stream whose priorities have not been determined as directed by law, nor can he perform his duties previous to receiving the instructions set forth in section 9 above referred to."

This law therefore as it now stands limits the work of water commissioners to those ditches whose priorities have been determined by the Court. The rights of less than five per cent of the ditches of this territory have been so determined and to leave the rights and interests of the remaining 95 per cent without protection or regulation until the courts can attend to them, will inevitably give rise to bitterness of feeling and to conflicts which will, not only seriously retard our agricultural progress but, will, for the next quarter of a century, embarrass the introduction of proper supervision.

As ditches are now being built faster than their righ are being determined it is manifest that some provisiona measure should be adopted to secure proper regulation in interregnum. The plan which would best subserve this purpose would be I think for the territorial engineer to be authorized to instruct the water commissioner to divide water on all streams where regulation is necessary. The engineer basing his instruction as to the manner of division on the statement of claims now on file.

It is not designed that this should do away with the final settlement of the rights of claimants by the court. There should be the right of an appeal to the court from the engineer's decision at all times and the final decree of priorities should be rendered by the same authority. What is needed, and what it is believed the proposed step will accomplish, is the protection of the rights and interests of the pioneers of our agriculture until such time as the courts can properly attend to these matters.

In fact it is desirable in many cases that the determination of priorities should be deferred until the era of rapid ditch construction has ended, in order that all the ditches of a stream may be included in the adjudication, and that a second or third consideration of the matter, due to subsequent ditch construction, be avoided. Another advantage of delay in adjudication will be that farmers will be better informed as to the nature of our laws and the importance of having their interests properly represented before the court rendering the decree. That this is not now the case is shown in two of the decrees already rendered where a large number of ditches already built were not represented in the proceedings nor included in the decrees.

Attention has been called to the defect in the present method of filing claims to water and the means employed to improve them. I am convinced, however, that the only effectual remedy lies in change from our present system which will provide for the examination of every claim before the filing. The tabular statement in a preceding part of this report illustrates the large number of omissions of essential facts exhibited in these statements. It does not however, exhibit the imperfections of statement nor the irrelevant matter which encumbers so many, and makes their examination or utilization so difficult.

While writing this report I was told by a farmer that in the filing of his claim he was obliged to make three visits to the county seat, a distance of 40 miles, and to pay for the recording of three statements before a correct record was secured. I have heard so many statements of the same character and have seen enough duplicate records to convince me that some radical change is necessary.

The remedy I would suggest would be: First. To make it the duty of the territorial engineer to prepare a standard form of water claim, which shall embody the requirements of our present law. This form to be used by all persons filing claims of water. Second. Every person wishing to file a statement of claim shall first forward a copy of such statement to the territorial engineer whose duty it shall be to examine this claim. If correct he shall approve it and record it in his office and return the statement with his approval to the party making the claim who shall then record the approved claim in the office of the County Clerk. If the statement forwarded to the Engineer is imperfect or incomplete, it shall be his duty to return it for correction, designating the errors or omissions which, when remedied, shall be returned for examination as before and if approved to be recorded and returned as before stated.

The advantages which would accrue from this change would be: The Engineer's office would at all times have a complete record of the location and progress of ditch building, and the public a source of information of the extent and character of our irrigation development. It would greatly improve the character of the record, making it more convenient to examine and preventing the filing of worthless statements. It would, by the correction of imperfect statements, serve as an educator showing the ditch owners the purpose and requirements of the law and would protect him from the annoyance and expense incident to the filing of imperfect statements.

In calling attention to the features of our irrigation laws that need legislative revision I have been more mindful of the demands of the future than of the disadvantages of the present. The subject of comprehensive irrigation legislation will be one of the most important to engage the attention of our next general assembly.

The future development of our agricultural interests is certain to be rapid and important. As it is, with our irrigation system scarcely established we have enough lands under ditches and ready for the plow to make 20,000 eighty acre farms and to engage the efforts of a purely agricultural population of more than twice the number of all the people now in the territory. Many of these ditches have been built under exceptionally unfavorable conditions. The best watered and most extensive agricultural districts being in the central and northern portions of the territory, while, until within the past two years, all the materials and implements required in the construction of ditches together with a large part of the provisions for men and teams had to be hauled from the stations of the Union Pacific which traverses the southern border. The transportation by wagon of all this material for distances varying from one hundred to three hundred miles almost doubled the cost of the work and materially lessened the prospect of profitable returns. So also, the remoteness of a stable market and the difficulty and expense of obtaining the conveniences of life, have been serious drawbacks to many of our pioneer farmers. Where it required a three weeks journey to buy a plow as it did, until recently, in many cases there was not much plowing done.

The territory still suffers from the lack of adequate railway facilities. There is a surplus of agricultural products in the north for which there is a ready market and good prices in the south, the completion of the railroads projected to bring these sections together will result in increased prosperity for both. It will encourage the cultivation of an increased acreage and will make accessible to capitalists a country now practically unknown.

In the counties of Johnson and Sheridan alone the surplus waters of the streams gauged by me this season would irrigate one half million acres, and I am reliably informed there is double that extent of land susceptible of being watered. Were it necessary other illustrations of the same character could be given; it is certain, however, that agriculture is destined to be one of the most important as it is the most stable of the territory's material interests and the perfection of th methods and practices on which its success and progress so largely depends should receive the most careful consideration.

APPENDIX A.

IRRIGATION IN WYOMING

I.
WATER SUPPLY

The mountains are the great condensors of moisture and conservators of our summer water supply. The more extensive and elevated these are, the more abundant and long continued the summer discharge. The extent of the mountain area is therefore as important as that of the plain in estimating the ultimate extension of our irrigated area.

The mountains contributing to the water supply of this Territory are the Main Range of the Rockies in Colorado and Southern Wyoming, the Big Horn and Wind River Mountains in the north and the Mountains of Uinta County in the west. In addition there are the minor ranges including the Sweetwater and Rattlesnake Mountains in the central portion, the Laramie range in the east and the Black Hills range in the northeast. Taken as a whole the mountains which form the culmination of the water sheds of our streams are equal in area to fully one third of the Territory, or about 35,000 square miles or 22,400,000 acres.

It is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the amount of precipitation which falls on these mountains owing to no regular observations having been kept. That it is unusually heavy is known, the reports of the explorations of the Yellowstone Park region state that the snow fall of that section is above the average for the Rocky Mountains; from this and other data, I am led to believe that the rain and melted snow must cover these mountain summits to an average depth of between two and three feet, giving approximately sixty (60) million acre feet of water deposited each year. If we suppose that two thirds of this disappears by evaporation and, in other ways, there still remains twenty (20) million acre feet passing down the streams and available for irrigation. Taking the average duty of water at one cubic foot per second for eighty acres this is sufficiently water to serve ten (10) million acres and it only requires the utilization of the resources here to see our agricultural area extended to this limit.

II.
LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER SUPPLY

The location of these mountain areas is such as to cause the Territory to be exceptionally well watered. The streams flow down from their slopes in every direction and penetrate all portions. Although there are over four hundred streams from which water is diverted for irrigation they form themselves into four natural divisions or drainage systems. These divisions although differing from the water districts defined by law, will, for convenience, be used in this statement, being designated as one, two, three, and four.

NORTH PLATTE RIVER

Of these, the Platte River and its tributaries form the first, the North Platte being the principal stream and is one of the most important leaving the eastern slo of the Rockies. Having its source on the western slope of Long's Peak in Colorado, it drains an extensive mountain area before entering this Territory. Owing to its detour to the north it waters a large district within our borders; its length from the Colorado to the Nebrask border being about 350 miles. Of this distance there is probably no section fifty miles in length where its wate cannot be diverted, but owing to the expense involved in constructing the necessary headworks to withstand the floods of a stream of such volume the principal development has occured on its tributaries. Maps showing the ditches on three of those streams, the Laramie River, Horse and Crow Creeks, accompany this statement.

DIVISION No. 2

Division No. 2 comprises all the streams east of the Big Horn Mountains. In this division irrigation has attained its greatest success and importance, the Counties of Johnson and Sheridan having a fine water supply from the streams flowing from the Big Horn Mountains. The rapid fall of this region to the east and north offers unusual facilities for diverting water. A preculiar fe ture in this section being the large number of canals carrying water across the divides from one stream into valley of another. The stability of the water supply and the enormous fall which can be readily obtained mar this as a suitable location for the development of exte sive water powers when the country is made accessible b railroads. As yet the development has been restricted by the lack of capital to undertake the construction of large canals to rent water but there are fine opportunities throughout this region for such enterprises. The main reason for the delay in their inaugeration being stated in my main report.

BIG HORN RIVER

The third division includes the Big Horn River and its tributaries. It is one of the best watered portions of the arid region as it drains both the Wind River and Big Horn Mountains. Owing to the enormous discharge of these streams and the fact that the uplands can only be watered by costly works the settlers have had thus far but little apprehension of any scarcity in the supply and have consequently been negligent in recording their ditches. Hence the statement of the ditches diverting water from the streams of this division, given farther on, is much below the truth.

GREEN, BEAR, AND SNAKE RIVERS

The Green, Bear and Snake Rivers and their tributaries form the fourth division. Considerable work has been done on Bear River and a few of the tributaries of Green and Snake Rivers, but this division as a whole, like number three is practically untouched as compared to the possibilities presented. The large surplus of water here has operated, as in division three, to make ditch owners neglect to record their claims. The records of Sweetwater County being so manifestly below the truth that I have omitted all statistics from that County.

The valleys of the Green and Big Horn offer today the best opportunities for the construction of a system of irrigation works, according to a prearranged plan, of any section with which I am familiar. To a large water supply and immense tracts of faluable public land, there is added the total absence of vested rights to interfere with the construction of necessary works. It is to be hoped that suitable measures may be taken for the designing and construction of such system of works. It would prove a valuable object lesson when placed in contrast with some of our former efforts.

No attempt has been made to estimate the extent of irrigation possible in each section since the absence of stream gaugings gives no data on which to base one.

III.

IRRIGATION WORKS

Under the Territorial laws the owners of the ditches are required to file in the offices of the County Clerks of the various Counties a statement showing their capacity, location, acreage watered and such additional facts as are required to make a complete record. As there is no penalty attached to a failure to comply with this requirement, many ditches are not recorded, probably 500 in the whole Territory, and, owing to defective blanks used at first many that are recorded have made incomplete statements, so that it is impossible to state accurately the area reclaimed. Below is given a table giving the present extent of our irrigation development as shown by the recorded statements the majority of which have been verified by engineer's certificate as to the dimensions and capacity. It is an extraordinary record when it is remembered that it is principally the work of the past ten years. In extent the irrigated area exceeds the average of the land farmed in each of the New England States, and should forever put at rest the cavil or question as to the ultimate wealth and greatness of this Commonwealth. If the pioneers in this work can unaided and under great disadvantages produce such results, what may not be accomplished through the intervention of ample capital or of State or National aid?

IV

EXPENSES OF RECLAIMING LAND

Some time since there was issued from this office a letter of inquiry to ascertain the cost of reclaiming arid lands. These inquiries were addressed to farmers of known intelligence and of considerable practical experience. The replies are of great value in throwing light on this subject and I have had them arranged and copies and they are herewith submitted as

APPENDIX B

Representing the views of all sections of the Territory and based on actual experience their statements are entitled to a careful consideration, especially as to some of the perplexing questions which now confront us.

While the views as to the proper course to be adopted are somewhat at variance there is a unanimity of sentiment as to the desirability of a more liberal policy in respect to the disposal of the public land. Their statements are also valuable in indicating the amount of money which has been expended in reclaiming the land already under ditches. The amount varies in the different statements from five to twenty-five dollars per acre so that ten dollars would be a low average, making the total expenditure for this work over fifteen million dollars.

V
TERRITORIAL SUPERVISION

The irrigation laws of this Territory are very largely copied from those of Colorado but are some respects in advance of the parent legislation.

The control of the water by the State is affirmed, and ditches are by law made common carriers. Priority of use gives the better right and provision is made for settling disputed cases in the courts.

The Engineer is the chief executive officer of the system and is charged with the "supervision of the diversion and distribution of the public waters, and of the officials connected therewith." The Territory is divided into nine water districts in each of which a Water Commissioner controls the diversion of the water. The important defect of the system is the failure to exercise any control over the stream prior to construction of ditches and to take steps to secure the proper location and construction of distributing works. The Constitutional Convention now in session has, however, provided a remedy for this when we become a state.

VI
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The problems to be solved in connection with this subject are the obtaining of means for the construction of canals of too great magnitude and expense for combinations of farmers to attempt and the improvement and utilization of storage reservoirs to hold the waste water of winter and the surplus from the summer floods. There are great possibilities in either direction. On all the important [illegible] there [illegible] splen[illegible] for the construction of extensive [illegible] uplands and an abundance of water to supply [illegible] built. With the building of these will [illegible] growth and prosperity to our agriculture of which [illegible] can scarcely form a conception at the present time. These canals can and will under proper conditions built by individual or cooperative enterprise, but am persuaded that if any extensive system of reser- voirs are to be brought into use it must be under ferent auspices.

On many of our streams is already felt the press need for an auxiliary summer's supply which the res would furnish, but the expense of improving and ma available these storage basins prevents the work be undertaken as a business enterprise. The value of land and of the products grown thereon will only ju fy a certain outlay for water and this with us mu always be less than in the [illegible] portions of the country where the higher prices [illegible] will [illegible] a far greater [illegible].

There are sites for such storage [illegible] on [illegible] every stream and there would [illegible] an [illegible] of cultivated area from [illegible] improvement [illegible] chief beneficiary of such extension is the [illegible] [illegible] since it results in an increase [illegible] the [illegible] capacity of the country and makes a perp[illegible] addition to the public revenue. I [illegible] benefits to be derived therefrom [illegible] and [illegible] and justify the [illegible] of a [illegible] National Government and [illegible] render this [illegible] only sound public policy.

Should such aid be extended, it will [illegible] an irrigation development soon as will with the tion of Snake River prevent the passage of any un -zed water beyond the borders of the Territory.

SUMMARY OF IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT BY DISTRICTS AND STREAMS

Total Number of Recorded Ditches	Total Length As Stated	No. of Claims with Statement of Lgth. Omitted	Total Capacity As Given	No. of Ditch Clms. Omitting Statement Of Capacity	Total Acreage Watered as Given	No. of Ditch Clms. Omitting Statement of Acreage	Notes
642	1322.385	39	5911.584	48	482434.00	89	A
394	698.703	38	7960.354	70	418329.64	75	
[illegible]	575.972	139	6371.755	111	451424.00	173	
75	174.01	20	553.45	51	64280.00	34	B
502	996.398	32	10422.70	57	440540.00	50	
124	190.955	46	1555.325	36	58162.00	55	
[illegible]	518.74	50	1658.905	96	108976.78	95	
182	213.41	52	3059.487	79	35395.00	96	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	342.00	25	42460.00	3	
7	11.905.		136.8		4180.00		
[illegible]	4798.408	417	24973.36	573	2106181.42	670	

13 reservoir statements
Omitted because not complete
Unorganized
(Note "B" apparently has been outdated since the figures are given in the manuscript. LRT)

Name of Stream	Total Number of Ditches	Total Length in Miles	Total Capacity in cu.ft.	Total Acreage	No. of Ditches Omitting Lgth.	No. of Ditches Omitting Cap.	No. of D
Alkali Creek	2	.933	10.8	1760			
Antelope Cr.	2	2.35	6.5	320			
Badger Cr.	1	1.5				1	
Bear Cr.	140	53.282	374.27	11480	3	2	[illegible]
Bear Cr.(So.Fk.)	2	26.6	15.2	10920			
Beaver Cr.	1	11	6	80			
Blue Grass Cr.	1	2.5	16.79	800			
Box Elder Cr.	3	3.281	9.1	3360			
Alum Cr.	1	1.5	50	100			
Big Sprgs.	2	2	6.66	360			
Cabin Cr.	5	1.75	26.27				
Canon Cr.	5	4.314	22.14	1420			
Cherry Cr.	2	11.5	19.2	8320			
Cheyenne R.	8	35.4	29.35	21220			
Chugwater Cr.	40	93.25	529.87	26405	1	2	
Clear Cr.	11	8.5	18.11	2520			
Corn Cr.	2	2	3.44				
Cottonwood Cr.	8	4.3	25.56	1280	2	2	
Crow Cr.	38	96.35	377.02	38486		1	
Davis Sprgs.	1	1	.725	200			
Donkey Cr.	1	2	4	320			
Dead Head Cr.	2	1.95	3.01				
Dry Cr.	8	15.75	66.35	370			
Dry Laramie Cr.	1	4	7.07				
Duck Cr.	10	12.625	44.625	3680			
East Beaver Cr.	4	18.5	59.11	3900			
Fish Cr.	4				4	4	
Four Mile Cr.	3	4.66	13.8	1840	1	1	
Fox Cr.	4	23.7	21	12905			
Goose Cr.	8	7.60	44.32	3800			
Hanson Sprgs.	1	1	35	200			
Hay Cr.	2	3.6	33.3	1520			
Herrick Cr.	3	1.75	10.5	250			
Horse Cr.	55	227.425	1041.73	107658	3	1	
Horseshoe Cr.	10	33	74.3	12675			
Lance Cr.	2	8.25	77.4	1400			
Laramie R.	7	21	153.78	4280			

Little Bear Cr.	16	13.75	21.8	2405	7	7	7
Little Horse Cr.	6	16.25	92.55	5670			
Lodge Pole Cr.	18	71.575	243.86	30910			1
Lone Tree Cr.	38	51.175	190.95	13620			
Maginnis Cr.	1	.75	1.62	160			
Maw Beaver Cr.	2	18.1	10.8	5850			
Marble Cr.	1	.625	5.5	20			
Maxwell Cr.	9	4	34.9	720			
Middle Crow C.	15	14.528	221.89	2560	2	1	5
Mid.LodgePole C	1	1	4.92	160			
Mills Cr.	7	12	44.43	1985			
Mtn. Lion Cr.	4	3.1	11.2	1200			
Muddy Cr.	8	10.25	32.35	1170			
Mule Cr.	4	3.75	19.3				4
Muskrat Cr.	1	1.5	2.08	160			
McShane Sprgs	4	3	14.2	640	2	2	2
N. Bear R.	2	4	6.84	550			
N. Chugwater C.	9	5.679	48.81	1085			
N. Crow Cr.	9	18.5	95.5	2000			
N. Horse Cr.	9	25.25	67.1	3105			
N. Laramie R.	4	9.5	84.86	3100	1	1	1
N.O.D.Rch. Sp.	2				2	2	2
N. Platte R.	5	32	248.5	23280	1	2	1
N. Pole Cr.	10	17.611	56.67	2570			
N. Resham Cr.	2	1.75	13.92	200			
N. Richard Cr.	1	2.5	4.2				1
N. Spring Cr.	1	.75	(b)	160		1	
Old Woman Cr.	1				1	1	1
Oil Cr.	3	13.5	130.4	8720			
Pappoose Cr.	1	.75	4.6	160			
Pine Bluff Cr.	1	1.25	.34	360			
Pole Cr.	1	.75	5.25	160			
Porter Cr.	2	1	6	140			
Plum Spr.	1	1	.256	160			
Rawhide Cr.	10	25.833	93.68	7240			
Reshan Cr.	2	2.35	27.61	70			
Richard Cr.	14	30.175	115.49	9960			
Running Water	7	8	34.3	1480	2	2	2
Sage Cr.	3	3.00	12.9	640			
Sand Cr.	3	2.375	6.59				2
Seven Mile Cr.	1	.75	3.2	360			
Soater Cr.	4	2.25	15				4
Skull Cr.	[illegible]	10	47.3	3140			
S. Crow Cr.	16	24.25	102.14	6790	1	3	
S. Horse Cr.	6	4.75	15.76	926			
S.Fk.Fish Cr.	2				2	2	2
S. Chugwater C.	12	19.25	148.25	1825			1
S.Br.Chugwater	1	5.125	1.33	35			

S. P[illegible] Cr.	[illegible]	14	45.69	220			
S. Spring Cr.	[illegible]	1.25	(c)	160			
Spring (Dyer)	1	.25	.62	40			
" (Not named)	2	2	3	350			
Spring Cr.	25	18.781	109.757	2855	5	6	[illegible]
" W Br. Cr.	5	3	30.1	1310			
Spatwood Cr.	1	2	2.4	400			
Stockade Beaver	3	22.95	60.8	10920			
S. Sundance Cr.	2	.75	13.[illegible]	260			
Summit Sp r.	[illegible]	5				1	
Three Mile Cr.	5	[illegible]	15.73 d	870		1	
Upper Richard Cr.	2	.933	4	130			
Van Tassel Cr.	7	3.25	37.83	800			
Willard Cr.	[illegible]	1.5				1	
[illegible] Cr.	[illegible]	2	4.57	200			
Total	642	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43	[illegible]

Alkali Cr.	1	.75	20	140			
Antelope Cr.	7	5.2	49.922	1240	2		
Barbour Cr.	1	1.33	25.5	1200			
Bear Cr.	1	1.25	39.5	160			
Big Laramie R.	37	136.64	1899.644	166830	3	3	3
Blue Grass Cr.	1	2.5	16.77	800			
Body of Spr's	1	.5	1.22				1
Boulder Cr.	1	.75	3	160			
Box Elder Cr.	5	13.85	163.33	6070			
Br. of Box Elder	1	.5	2.93	60			
Brown Cr.	4	9.75	47	3800	1	1	2
Cabin Cr.	1	.4	36.7	1100			
Camp Cr.	1	.33				1	1
Canon Cr.	2	.875	16	100			
Carroll Cr.	1	2.5	23.46	680			
Claude Cr.	1	1	3.59	500			
Clear Spr.	1	.5	4.67	60			
Cooper Cr.	4	1.5	34.18	3200			
Deer Gulch	1	.33	1	50			
D[illegible] Cr.	3	4.08	70.81	1200			
D[illegible] Cr.	6	[illegible].58	13.11	470	1	2	
Dutton Cr.	[illegible]	11.75	32.90	2600			
[illegible]	1	[illegible]	89.16	3200			
[illegible]	2	4.4	81	1000			
F[illegible] Cr.	8	10	18.87	1290	4	4	4
Five Mile Cr.	5	8.1	228.1	1660			
Four Mile Cr.	4	3.35	24	1280			
Fox Cr.	3	12	126.84	4500			
Garden Cr.	8	6.18	308.7	6000			
Goose Egg Cr.	1	1.75	8.07	240			
Grant Cr.	2	.819	4	90			
Harney Cr.	4	4.5	56.3	1860	1	1	1
Hay Cr.	1	1.25	1.02	50			
Indian Cr.	2	1		180		2	
Knight Cr.	3	1.75	8	214			
LaBank Cr.	7	15.5	100	1800	2	4	6
LaPrele Cr.	12	11.125	45.37	2900	8	10	10
Lit. Box Elder	3	2.33	33	320	1	1	2
Li. Laramie R.	48	76.415	706.918	45825	1	4	[illegible]
Meadow Cr.	1	.75				1	1
Mill Cr.	17	19.975	285.58	6215			1
Mid.Fk.Chugwater	1	2.5	2	160			
Mountain Cr.	2	.5	5	200	1	1	1
Muddy Cr.	4	1.9	58	2000	3	3	[illegible]
Muddy Wagon Hound Cr.	1	1	10	640			
Mule Cr.	2	1.25	13.32	1038.64			
N. Bed Tick	1	.25	1				1

N.Fk.Lit.Laramie	4	7.2	42.49	2400			
N. Laramie R.	1	15	124	10000			
NW Br. Fox Cr.	1	7	2.5	160			
Pine Gulch Cr.	2	1.75	3.3	300		1	
Plumbago Cr.	2	2.5	3.28	640		1	1
Poison Spider Cr.	1	2	12	1000			
Red Mountain Cr.	3	4				2	2
Sand Cr.	4	7.55	104.41	5050			
Seven Mile Cr.	6	5.524	53.81	2920		1	
Sheep Cr.	2	.33			1	2	2
Shell Cr.	1	1	22.38	1200			
Slate Cr.	5	2.08	8.8	300			
Soldier Cr.	3	3.6	45.78	320			2
S. Sybille Cr.	3	2.75	19.61	347			
Spring	3	1.17	3.5	215			
Spring Cr.	5	5.415	18.26	720		2	3
Steamboat Lake	1	2	8	400			
Sword Cr.	3	2.5	28.60				3
Sybille Cr.	21	81.55	1124.83	71130	2	5	8
Three Mile Cr.	4	1.28	17	520			
Trail Cr.	1	1		140		1	
Wagon Hound Cr.	5	10	99.78	3040			
Wards Gulch Cr.	5	12.125	62.02	4220			
Weber Mills Cr.	3	2.55	23	860			
Willow Cr.	12	10.82	74.01	2300			
					31	53	62
Total	327	582.793	6649.844	379164.64			
Austin Cr.	2	2.25	80.66	520			
Alimoosa Cr.	1	1.25		160		1	
Badger Cr.	1				1	1	1
Bangs Cr.	1	.5	5	160			
Bates Cr.	4	8.776	74.18	3040			
Battle Cr.	1	.75	25				1
Bear Cr.	2		7.5		2	1	2
Beaver Cr.	7	3	89.79	825	4	2	4
Big Cr.	3	4.784	198.42	4900	1		1
Big Cr. S.Fk.	1	.25	7.89	40			
Brush Cr.	8	10.5	135.3	6960	4	3	2
Brush Cr.N.Fk.	1				1	1	1
Bush Cr.	1				1	1	1
Big Bear Cr.	2	1.5	45	200	1	1	1
Big Squaw Cr.	1	.5	6				1
Calf Cr.	1	1	2.82	400			
Carbon Cr.	1	.5	2.5	160			
Carp Cr.	1	1					
Cedar Cr.	6	5	55	570	3	2	3
Centennial Cr.	1				1	1	1

[illegible]	1		14.4		1		1
[illegible] Cr.	1				1	1	1
[illegible] Cr.	1	1.25	3.24	200			
[illegible] & Elkhorn	1				1	1	1
Cole [illegible]	1	.5	12.5	160			
Cole Sprgs.	1				1	1	1
Carroll Cr.	2	1.324	11.99	320			
Cotton Cr.	1		.174		1		1
Cottonwood Cr.	3	.416	2.5		2	2	3
Cow Cr.	6	6.881	29.835	985	2		2
Difficulty Cr.	1	2	8.64	200			
Dobyns Spr.	1	.75	2	160			
Dry Cr.	4	4.5	64.64	930	2	1	2
Dutch Joe Cr.	1				1	1	1
[illegible] Cr.	5	3.293	56	300			3
[illegible] C.	2	3	30				2
[illegible] Cr.	1	.4	4	320			
[illegible]	5	5.5	43.55	1240			1
Eureka Cr.		.625	4.5	880			
[illegible] Cr.	1	1.25	4.74	320			
[illegible] Cr.	1	.3	3	160			
[illegible] Cr	[illegible]	4	35.847	2090	1	1	1
[illegible] C.	7		105.573		7	2	7
Grand Encamp- ment River	7	12	80.632	2300	4	1	4
[illegible] Cr.	1				1	1	1
Hat Cr.	2	2	15.47	800			
Horse Cr.							
House Cr.	2	1.5	9.2	360			
[illegible] Cr.	5		33.5		5		5
Jack Cr.	5	11.25	7.5	200		3	3
Johnson Cr.	2	2	6.48	640	1	1	1
Job Cr.	1	.31				1	1
[illegible] Cr.	2	2.75	5.4	1000			
[illegible] Cr.	1	.75	1.65	500			
[illegible] Cr.	3	3.25	76.52	940			
[illegible] C. S. Fk.	2	2.25	3	290			
Little Bear Cr.	3	1	15.08	240	1	1	1
Little Beaver C.	5	.5	15.4[illegible]	320	4	2	4
Lit. Medicine Bow River	1	8	45.1	3000			
Little Red Cr.	1				1	1	1
Little Sand Cr.	2	1.36	5.83	300	1	1	1
Little Squaw Cr.	1	.66	4	240			
Loomis Cr.	1	.75	1.25	80			
Medicine Bow R.	7	12.34	84.2	1360	1	3	4
Mike Hanley Cr.	2	.25	1.5	160	1	1	1
Milk Cr.	2	2.75	(a)	520			

Mill Cr,	2	1	7.5	160	1	1	1
Muddy Cr.	8	5.48	70.5	1110	3	3	5
N. Platte R.	14	25.01	596.54	8093	5	[illegible]	6
N. Spring Cr.	7	7.5	68.43	1930	2		2
N. Spur Cr.	1	3.875	7	760			
N. W L. Cr.	4	2.95	12.95	540			
Otto Cr.	1	2	1	400			
Overland Cr.	1	3.5	26	500			
Park Cr.	1		.2		1		1
Pass Cr.	17	28.5	343.56	15798	5	5	6
Pete Cr.	4	3.5	21.075	600			
Pine Grove Cr.	5	1.75	3.61	160	3	3	3
Rattlesnake Cr.	1	1.4	11.9	200			
Roaring Cr.	1	1.5	9.08	320			
Rock Cr.	1	1.5	26	500			
Sage Cr.	5	1.27	7.6	65	2	2	2
Sage Cr. S. Fk.	1				1	1	1
Sand Cr.	2	3.44	52.32	1050			
Savery Cr.	5	6.56	53	760		1	2
Separation Cr.	4	2.405	36.79	740	1	1	1
Snake Cr.	12	19.53	353.81	7900	3	2	3
S. Spring Cr.	3	14	122.332	3500			
Snow Shoe Canon	1				1	1	1
Spencer Cr.	1				1	1	1
Spring Cr.	1	2	.86	400			
Sullivan Cr.	5	7.4	36.1	1000			
Supply Cr.	2	.63	9.95	150			1
Supply Lake	1	1.2	7.37	240			
Sweetwater R.	3	13.25	22.23	6440		1	
Thode Cr.	1	1		80		1	
Three Mile Cr.	2	3.5	24.24	825			
Trent Cr.	1	1		200		1	
Troublesome Cr.	5	1.89	39.75	250	2	2	2
W L Cr.	1	1.5	4.25	250			
Upper Cr.	1	.17				1	1
Wagon Hound Cr.	4	3.79	67.1	1200		1	1
Willow Cr.	1		15		1	1	
Total	282	317.419	3644.078	395563	91	72	114

By Later entries the total of Water District No. 3 has been increased as follows:

Increase	175	258.553	2727.677	55861	48	39	59
Correct Total	457	575.972	6371.755	451424	139	111	173

Akali Cr.	4	3.3	7.13	760		2	
Amsden Cr.	3	4.75		300		3	2
Ashworth Cr.	1	2	12	160			
Bear Gulch	1	1.5	3	320			
Beaver Cr.	11	23.61	177.07	3985	1	1	1
Becks Ditch	1	3.75	.17	240			
Big Goose Cr.	18	35.78	252.79	12795	2	6	5
Big Horn R.	1	18.5	220	16000			
Big Rapid Cr.	4	9	58.22	980			
Big Piney Cr.	2	2.25	17.39	320			
Billey Cr.	2	1.5	18.75	260			
Blue Cr.	2	2.6	81.2	910			
Box Elder Cr.	3	3.75	29.23	380	1		1
Broken Back Cr.	3	4.99	49	660			
Buffalo Cr.	3	28.5	236.92	5540			
Buffalo Flat Cr.	1	1	2	160			
Buffalo Sprgs.	1	1	5.1	40			
Brundage Cr.	1			400	1	1	
Cat Cr.	1	2				1	1
Cavo Cr.	2	1	9.5	200			
Choke Cheery Gulch	3	1.25		80		3	
Clear Cr.	26	93.66	765.59	31250	2	1	[illegible]
Coal Cr.	2	9.5	26	3280		1	
Columbus Cr.	4	11.75	80	2500		2	
Coon Cr.	1	.75	3	80			
Cottonwood Cr.	2	3	57	2620			
Crazy Woman Cr.	4	10.75	155	4100	1		1
Crooked Cr.	3	2.95	84.84	3500			
Cross Cr.	1	3.75	20				[illegible]
Davis Cr.	5	2.25	14.04	475			
Dry Cr.	3	4.75	9.83	600		1	2
Dutch Cr.	5	10.1	131.8	1040	1	1	2
East Pass Cr.	1	6.375	68.2	45000			
E. Br. Dutch C.	1				1	1	1
Eureka Cr.	1	.6	4.5	880			
Five Mile Cr.	3	7	2.5	720		2	
Five Springs Cr.	3	5.31	76				3
Four Bear Gulch	1	1.37	1.25	320			
Flume Gulch	1				1	1	1
Franks Fks. Cr.	2	6.37	46.6	1800			
French Cr.	13	20.95	243.41	10605			
Goose Cr.	1	4	38	1200			
Gooseberry Cr.	1	.568	6	80			
Grass Cr.	1	1.3	25	100			
Greybull R.	12	23.29	261.2	8390	3	2	3
Hanna Cr.	2	2.75	5	320		1	

Hurlbut Cr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.35	740			
Herb Cr.	1	3.5		500			
Herford Cr.	1	.2	3	190			
Hewes Cr.	2		24.08	140	2		
Horse Cr.	2	1	7.8	100			
J. A. Cr.	3	1.52	15.85	220			
Jackson Cr.	5	8.95	52.31	1360			
Kelly Cr.	8	7.5	40.55	1660			
Kruse Cr.	4	4.5	8.53	1340			
Large Spr.	1	.5	4.5	20			
Little Horn Br. of	1	5.5		1500		1	
Little Canyon Cr.	2	.6	32	800			
Lake Cr.	1	2.5	20	1200			
Lit. Fk. Left Br. Dutch Cr.	1	1.5	6	160			
Little Goose Cr.	13	67.2	434.38	20975		1	2
Little Muddy Cr.	1	.2	4	180			
Little N. Fk. Crazy Woman Cr.	1	6.75	26.5	1500			
Little S. Fk. Crazy Woman Cr.	1	.6	2.25	75			
Little Piney Cr.	3	[illegible]	73.4	1140	2		1
Little Rapid Cr.	1	1	2	100			
McKee Gulch	1	.5				1	1
Mead Cr.	4	3	26.77	460			
Medicine Lodge	1	3.8	11	360			
Meteetse Cr.	6	7.15	63.5	980	1	1	[illegible]
Mid. Fk. Crazy Woman Cr.	8	15.55	327.24	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Mid. Fk. Powder River	2	2.4	40	2000			
Mill Cr.	1	.1	35.39				[illegible]
Muddy Cr.	6	9.1	30.1	[illegible]			
Murphy Cr.	1	1	5	60			
Natural Sprgs.	4	2.425	[illegible]	1189			
No Wood	2	1.75	33	240			
N. Fk. Twin Cr.	1	.5		[illegible]		1	
" " Piney Cr.	3	1.25	[illegible]	15135	2		
" " Powder R.	3	3.9	52.33	2800			
" " Crazy Wo.	8	18.1	403.55	31100			
" " Clear Cr.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	8700			
" " Pass Cr.	3	1.5	[illegible]	400	1	1	[illegible]
" " Rock Cr.	3	[illegible]	16.58	620			
" " Broken Back	1	1	5	160			
Owl Cr.	7	8	95.6	3360			
Paint Rock Cr.	6	11.08	[illegible]	2120			
Pakee Flat Spr's	1	1.3	14.1	800			
Park Cr.	4	3.46	34	650			

ypre Cr.	1	.6	15.33	120			
ker Cr.	1	.6	17.15	600			
ass Cr.	1	1.5	18	1000			
[illegible] Cr.	1	.3	11	80			
iney Cr.	18	55.05	849.35	35105			
ole Cr.	2	1.5	8	235			
owder R.	3	14.5	144.9	4300			
rairie Dog Cr.	6	11	60.46	2030	1	1	1
apid Cr.	6	10.45	54.33	1630		1	
ed Canon	1	1.5	4	100			
ock Cr.	29	69.115	883.2	42290	1	2	
age Cr.	3	5.5	31.6	1500		1	
agles Cr.	8	7.625	70.02	1445			
ayha Cr.	1	.4	18.2				
hell Cr.	2	4.25	33.5	725			
heep Cr.	2	6	77	6000			
heridan Cr.	2	2	19.9	200			
mith Cr.	1	.25	7.5	240			
oldier Cr.	15	30.65	86.65	6020			
. Owl Cr.	3	3.55	19	840	1	1	
. Pass Cr.	5	13.7	64.4	6460		3	
.Fk.Crazy Wo.	6	5.68	40.78	1055			
.Shell Cr.	3	2.75	21.55	560			
. Fk. Rock Cr.	1	1.5	25	1500			
. Fk. S.Twin	1	2		300		1	
. Fk.Tongue R.	6	9.05	16.93	10110		1	
pring Cr.	9	10.60	232.54	4925	1		
teel Cr.	1	1.25	5.5	200			
tinking Water R	2	1.5	10	80	1	1	
pring Br. Park	1	.4	3.4	150			
affner Cr.	1	2	8	200			
en Sleep Cr.	4	4.55	232.25	1860			
aper Cr.	1	4.75	25	1300			
ipper Cr.	3	3.66	74	1320			
ongue R.	7	16.375	90.63	2030			
obing Cr.	1	.5	16.5	100			
rail Cr.	3	3.5	23.5	560			
rapper Cr.	1	.875	14	320			
[illegible] Cr.	1	1.0		440		1	
ild Cat Cr.	3	2.25	6	260	1	1	
illow Cr.	5	16.025	138.71	7900			
ind Canon Cr.	1	.33	3	120			
olf Cr.	21	37.395	545.96	10845	2	1	
oung Cr.	4	7.25	1	570		3	
otal	502	996.398	10422.70	440540	32	57	5

Alkali Cr.	2	.93	10.8	1760		
Arkansas Cr.	1	1	1.8	65		
Beaver Cr.	7	11.5	193.1	4820	4	2
Benton Cr.	2		5.42		2	1
Belle Fourche R.	5					
Black Tail Cr.	1				1	1
Cheyenne R.	1	4	3.67	3840		
Canyon Br. Sundance Cr.	2	1.5	3.4	31		
Dickenson Cr.	1				1	1
East Fk. Skull Cr.	1				1	1
East Beaver Cr.	3	14.5	66	3900		
Fish Canyon Cr.	1		.5		1	
Government Cr.	2				2	2
Garden Spr's	1		5		1	
Hay Cr.	2	3.6	33.3	1920		
Houston Cr.	3	2	13.47	200	2	
Inyan Kara Cr.	5	12.5	66.22	2341	1	
Lit. Beaver Cr.	3	3.5	3	800	1	1
Lit. Powder Cr.	2	7	24.35	135		
Lytle Cr.	1	1.5	5.18	400		
Lost Cabin Cr.	1		2.5		1	
Main Beaver Cr.	2	18.1	10.80	5850		
Mail Oil Cr.	1				1	1
Mason Cr.	2	2	4.23			1
Medicine Cr.	1				1	1
Miller Cr.	3	2.75	10.25	450	1	1
Mid Red Water	1	1	14	80		
Missouri Butte Lake	1	3	20	200		
N. Redwater Cr.	2	1	19.98	275	1	
Mountain Spr.	1	2	12	160		
Oak Grove Spr.	1	1.5				1
Oil Cr.	3	3.5	200	1280	2	2
Plumb Cr.	2	.5			1	2
Redwater Cr.	1				1	1
Sand Cr.	4	1.85	211.27	160		2
Sandstone Cave	1	4				1
Shepherd Canon C.	1	.5	72	10		
S.Fk.Beaver Cr.	2	36.5	15.2	10220		
S. Beaver Cr.	1	1.7	5.85	200		
S. Sundance Cr.	4	2.25	47	680		
S. Redwater Cr.	2	1.75	30	280		
S. Br. Redwater	1	2	6.85			
Stockade Beaver	3	20.2	9.6	10530	1	1
Sweetwater Cr.	1	2	30	100		
Spring Cr.	4	3.625	9.6	585		1
Spring Branch	4				4	4

prings	6		2.375		6	3
tream or Spr's	1				1	1
undance Cr.	7	1.7	73.55	560	4	1
[illegible] Cr.	9	17	301.86	6160	1	1
hite Tail Cr.	1	.5	3.4	80		
nnamed	4	2.5	3.5	100	3	2
otal	124	196.955	1556.325	58162	46	36
lkali Cr.	1	6				1
ntelope Cr.	2	3	4	640		1
ear R.	71	140.32	423.269	37226.78	13	22
ig Muddy Cr.	5	3.3	19.5	300	2	2
eaver Cr.	1	1.25	4	160		
irch Cr.	5	5.5	1.4	2880		3
ridger Cr.	2			2444	2	2
urnt Forks	2	2.5	66.1	900		
yrnes Cr.	2	3	3	80	1	1
" Cr. Br. of	1	1.75				1
ailer Spr's	3				3	3
oyote Cr.	1	.5	2	160		
halk Cr.	1	.5	3.5	160		
lear Cr.	5	4.5	27	1380	1	1
edar Cr.	1	3	2	1280		
ottonwood Cr.	2	8	86	3200		
happe Cr.	2			160	2	2
ry Piney	6					
. Br. SuplhurCr	1	1.25	3	50		
ontennella Cr.	11	15.5	62.91	2500		4
awkes Canon Cr	1	.25	.75	80		
reen Canon Br.	1		2.125		1	
rape Canon	1			160	1	1
ydraulic Cr.	1	8	3	1280		
enrys Fork Cr	2	2.25	8.02	320		
ams Fork Cr.	18	33.5	102.875	8040		4
ard Cr.	1	.5	.5	160		
iota Cr.	2	4	5	280		1
aBarge Cr.	9	27	113.83	5830		1
ittle Cr.	1	1.5	6	100		
" Muddy Cr.	13	33.375	39.5	3120		2
uddy Cr.	5	7	31.808	2280		1
ill Cr.	14	32.2	94.83	4780		4
. Lake	1	4		1300		1
. Piney Cr.	3	6.5	23.612	1480	2	2
. Twin Cr.	4	3.5	8.5	720		
. Spring Cr.	1	.5	4.5	80		
. Br. Clear Cr	1		4.375		1	

N. Br. of S. Fk. of Lit. Muddy Cr.	[illegible]				3	[illegible]
Quackenasp Cr.	1	.33	3	120		
Pine Cr.	[illegible]	4.27	42	2440	1	1
Pine Canon	1	1.5				1
Pleasant Valley C	1			16	1	[illegible]
Pine Grove Spr. Cr	1	.5	.033	120		
Poison Cr.	1	.15	2.5	160		
Piney Cr.	9	6.5	16.921	320	7	7
Raymond Cr.	1			280	1	1
Rock Cr.	2	4	6	400	1	
Republican Cr.	1	1.1	13.02			
Sulphur Cr.	16	9	48.5	1210	3	5
" Sp. Canon	1	1				1
S. Spring Cr.	1	1.5	2	160		
S. Twin Cr.	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	360		1
S. Fk. Twin Cr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1670	1	1
S. Piney Cr	[illegible]	3	8	[illegible]		
Spring Cr.	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	5
Sucker Sp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.354	[illegible]		
Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
S. Br. Smiths Fk.		[illegible]				
S [illegible] Smiths Fk	[illegible]	[illegible]	57	[illegible]		
Smiths Forks Cr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible] Cr.	[illegible]	1		200		1
Sublette Cr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		3
South Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]		130		1
Samson Cr	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]		
Salt Cr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	240		
Slate Cr.	2	2.75	3	[illegible]		
[illegible]	4	14.75	[illegible]	6520		
Tanners Cr.	1	.75	5	210		
W. Br. Twin Cr.	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Willow Cr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	800		
Yellow Cr.	7	7.765	51	1080		
[illegible] Cr	[illegible]	[illegible]				1
Total	322	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]3976 78	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Cr.	3	1.8	[illegible]	160		
Alkali Cr.	1	2.7	2	160		
Big Pope Agie	12	28.424	291.19	6355	1	3
Big Pope Agie and Mid. Fk.	1				4	[illegible]
Big Pope Agie and New Fk.	1	.04				1
Big Hermit	2				2	2
Baldwin Cr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	159.02	2435		3

eaver Cr.	5	10.75	60	2600	2	3	3
adwater Cr.	2	2	300	160		1	1
ridge Cr.	2				2	2	2
amiers Cr.	1	1.062	13.5	160			
ig Sandy Cr.	1				1	1	1
ig Beaver Cr.	1				1	1	1
ohack Spr's	1				1	1	1
ig Spring Cr.	1	.75	3	80			
Sulphur Spr.	1	.875	1	120			
uffalo Cr.	1	3.333				1	1
herry Cr.	1	1.4	10.2	100			
ottonwood Cr.	2	1.75	7	120		1	1
rooked Cr.	1	1.3	10.5	250			
arter Cr.	1	.25				1	1
hristiana Lake & Lit.PopoAgie	1		125		1		1
hristiana Lake	1	6	140				1
ry Cr.	1				1	1	1
. Cottonwood	1	.75	25	40			
. Leng Cr.	4	2.4	12.59	620			
. Timber Cr.	1	2.3	.579				1
our Bear Cr.	3	4.75	13.194	320		1	2
rank Forks Cr.	2	4.925	31.757	1200			1
rass Cr.	1	1.3	25	100			
reyBull R.	4	4	27.2	1280	3	3	3
ittle PopoAgie	11	15.412	177.1	2860	2	4	4
ittle Canon Cr.	2				2	2	2
it. Sandy Str.	1		75		1		1
exican Cr.	1				1	1	1
eteeke Cr.	9	8.45	80.007	1130	3	3	4
eadow Cr.	1	.25				1	1
arquette Cr.	1	1				1	1
.Fk.Willow Cr.	1	.75				1	1
.Fk.Popo Aige	3	1.7	17.06	240	2	2	2
orth Fork	5	17.05	167.25	5120		1	1
.Fk.Owl Cr.	1	2	640			1	
wl Cr.	3	2	90.157	600	1		
regon Ditch	2	4.5			1	2	2
icketts	2	.4	11	80	1	1	1
apyya Cr.	2	1	15.561	120			1
at O'Hair Cr.	4	10.75	32.1	1660		1	
ock Cr.	8	10.25	183.857	3040	3	3	3
quaw Cr.	6	2.7	30.1	115	2	3	4
ilver Cr.	1				1	1	1
heep Cr.	2	1	1.3		1	1	2
age Cr.	4	8	29.178	800	1	2	3
.Fk. Owl Cr.	1	1		600		1	
. Owl Cr.	1	1.5				1	1

Stinking Water	1				1	1	1
Sweetwater	2	.5	29.1		1	1	2
Spr.Trib.Rock Cr.	1				1	1	1
Spr.Br.N. Fk. Willow Cr.	1				1	1	1
Twin Cr.	13	7.25	36.55	470	7	8	9
Timber Cr.	3	3.6	74	1320			
Willow Cr.	12	8.375	66.59	480	3	7	8
Warm Spring	1	.8	5.5	100			
West Timber Cr.	1	.6	.231				1
Wood River	1	1.9	28	400			
Total	182	212.41	3059.487	35395	52	79	96
Birch Cr.	2	3.5	27	1440			
Cottonwood Cr.	2	7		3360		2	
Clear Cr.	8	16	15	6080		7	2
Cedar Cr. Spr's	2	1.5	68	480			
Crow Cr.	3	13.5		17560		3	
Dry Cr.	1	1.25	7	320			
Elkhorn Cr.	1	.75		160		1	
Lost Cr.	1	4	18	160			
Nichalas Spr.Br. or Cr.	2	2	10	160			
Red Cr.	3	3.25		840		3	
Springs	2	.75	2.5	160		1	
Stump Cr.	3	2.5		740		3	
Salt R.	8	18	56.5	7840		4	
Spring Br.	1	.5	3	160			
Sulphur Cr.	2	2.5	28	320			
Spring Cr.	1	1.5	15	320			
Strawberry Cr.	3	8.5	61	1760			
Swift Cr.	2	3.68	25	800			
Vail Cr.	1	.75	6	160			
Willow Cr.	1				1	1	1
Total	49	91.43	342	42460	1	25	3
Alkali Cr.	1	2.53	2	160			
Big Spring	1	.75	1.3	80			
" Sulphur Spring	1	.875	1	120			
Cottomwood Cr.	1	2.25	50	2500			
Pacific Cr.	1	1	3	320			

Sage Hen Cr.	1	2	4.5	400
Stinking WaterR	1	2.5	75	600
Total	7	11.905	136.8	4180

Total number of streams from which water is diverted for irrigation- - - - - - - -600.

This report was published by L. R. Tyson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Wyoming State Planning and Water Conservation Board at the direction of L. C. Bishop, State Engineer of Wyoming. March, 1941.